AQUA

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Water One Water System PWSID# IN5210018

Este informe contiene informacion importance acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzea para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact us at 317. 577.1390 or visit us at www.aquaindiana.com.

Your Water Source: The Water One water system obtains its water supply from two groundwater well fields that draw water from the Ohio River Alluvium aquifer.

A statewide source water assessment project is underway by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. These assessments will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. Additional information about Source Water Assessments are available on IDEM's web site: http://www.in.gov/idem.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800) 426-4791.

Terms and Abbreviations:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for 70 years to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter – One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter – One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

2007 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS
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We are pleased to present our Drinking Water Quality Report results. Water One routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	05/01	N	1.0	0.8 - 1.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	05/01	N	3.8	3.5 - 4.1	0	50 (a)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

(a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	04/05	N	0.062	0.047 - 0.062	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/06	N	0.07	ND - 0.07	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	08/07	N	2.87	0.062 – 2.87	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2007	N	1.4	1.17- 1.57	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbiological organisms
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08/07	N	0.8	ND – 1.6	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	08/07	N	5.05	4.3 – 5.8	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper (Tap)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	90th Percentile	No. of sites exceeding AL	MCLG	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	09/06	N	0.256	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (ppb)	09/06	N	3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	04/05	N	12.2	11.2 - 13.2	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of road salt.

Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	05/01	N	1.0	0.8 - 1.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta, pCi/L	05/01	N	3.8	3.5 - 4.1	0	50 (a)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

(a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic, ppb	03/08	N	1	ND – 1	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium, ppm	04/08	N	0.065	0.050 - 0.065	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, ppb	03/08	N	0.32	ND - 0.32	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	03/06	N	0.07	ND - 0.07	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate, ppm	04/08	N	3.81	0.47 - 3.81	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

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Chlorine, ppm	2008	N	1.44	0.4 - 2.3	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbiological organisms
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	09/08	N	ND	ND	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	09/08	N	4.00	2.7 - 5.3	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper (Tap)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	90th Percentile	No. of sites exceeding AL	MCLG	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Sodium (ppm)	04/08	N	20.9	19.9 – 22.0	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of road salt.

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CERTIFICATION FORM

System Name: Water One

PWSID Number: IN5210018

The community water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to their primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Frances Paul Signature Frances Paul

Title Office Manager

Phone # 317-577-1390 Date 6 / 17 / 2009

*** You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply.

☒ The CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery on: Date 4 / 28 / 2009
Specify other delivery methods below:
Mailed by US Mail

☒ Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

- ☒ posting the CCR on the Internet at www.aquaindiana.com
- ☐ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes served)
- ☐ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- ☐ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach a copy)
- ☐ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ☐ delivering CCR copies to community organizations (attach a list)

☐ for systems serving at least 100,000 persons only, CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____.

☒ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

Water One PWSID IN5210018

1. Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primary agency:

MC 66-34 – IDEM Office of Water Quality
Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

Clark County Health Department
1216 Akers Ave.
Jeffersonville IN 47130
Telephone: 812-282-7521

Matthew Graves, P.E., P.G., CHMM
Facility Engineer
INAAP Reuse Authority
River Ridge Commerce Center
6200 E. Highway 62
Suite 600
Jeffersonville IN 47130
Telephone: 812-285-4505

AQUA

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Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber.
Hable con alguien que lo entienda o llame al 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987-2782).

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Arsenic, ppb	03/08	N	1	ND – 1	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	04/08	N	0.065	0.050 - 0.065	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	03/08	N	0.32	ND - 0.32	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	03/06	N	0.07	ND - 0.07	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2009	N	2.71	ND - 2.71	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Water One Water System - PWSID# IN5210018

The Water One system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as a customer, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what was done to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets EPA's health standards. During July 1 to September 30, 2006 we did not monitor for nitrate, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that period.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What happened? What is being done?

The table below lists the nitrate sampling required in 2006, and the sampling results. As the table indicates, in 2006 samples were required quarterly for nitrate from two separate sampling points.

2006	Sample Date	Sample Point 001 Result	Sample Point 002 Result
1st Quarter	February 8, 2006	4.1 mg/l	5.6 mg/l
2nd Quarter	June 27, 2006	1.8 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
3rd Quarter	Not Sampled	No result	No result
4th Quarter	December 19, 2006	1.5 mg/l	2.5 mg/l

No samples were taken during the 3rd Quarter of 2006. Results for samples collected during the 2nd Quarter (June 27, 2006) were received in the 3rd Quarter (July 10, 2006). The 2nd Quarter samples were incorrectly counted as the 3rd Quarter samples for tracking purposes, so no sampling was scheduled for the 3rd Quarter.

Sampling was resumed again in the 4th Quarter (December 19, 2006). The nitrate results for the 4th Quarter were below the maximum allowable contaminant level (or MCL) of 10 mg/L, as were all the other 2006 sampling results. In fact over the past five years, 14 samples have been tested for nitrate and all have been below the MCL. We will attempt to prevent further failures of this type by more closely monitoring the required sampling schedule, and by properly recording the results received after a scheduled event.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person	System Name	Address (Street)
Kieran Tansy	Water One	8275 Allison Pointe Trail, Suite 375
Phone Number	System PWSID #	Address (City, State, Zip)
(317) 577-1390	IN5210018	Indianapolis, IN 46250

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Indiana. Date Distributed July 23, 2007

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

September 21, 2009

66-34
Aqua Indiana Inc.
Attn: Phaline Griffien
8275 Allison Pointe Trail, Suite 375
Indianapolis, IN 46250

Re: Nitrate Reduced Monitoring Frequency
for Ground Water Systems
PWSID# **5210018**, Entry Point **02**

Dear Phaline Griffiene:

In accordance with 327 IAC 8-2-4.1(f)(2), the repeat monitoring frequency for community and nontransient noncommunity ground water systems shall be quarterly for at least one year following any one (1) sample in which the concentration is greater than or equal to (≥) fifty percent (50%) of the maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MCL for nitrate is ten (10) milligrams per liter (mg/l). Furthermore, the state may allow your system to reduce your sampling frequency too annually after it has been determined that four consecutive quarterly samples are reliably and consistently less than the MCL.

Based on your system's quarterly monitoring results since your February 8, 2006, sample (5.62 mg/l), your system has met the above criteria to be considered for reduced nitrate monitoring. **Therefore, your system's quarterly nitrate monitoring frequency is hereby reduced to annually beginning in 2010.** Further, you should collect future samples during the calendar quarter of your highest result (January 1-March 31).

If you have any questions regarding your nitrate monitoring frequency, please contact David Forsee at (317) 308-3288.

Sincerely,

Stacy Jones for
Al G. Lao, Chief
Public Water Supply Compliance Section
Drinking Water Branch
Office of Water Quality

AI:df
cc: Ken Brown, Field Inspector
Clark County Health Department

Sampling I	COLLLECTION_END_DT	REPORTED_MSR
EP002	16-Apr-09	1.85
EP002	23-Mar-09	2.71
EP002	24-Nov-08	2.22
EP002	11-Sep-08	2.36
EP002	12-Jun-08	3.81
EP002	13-Mar-08	1.47
EP002	18-Oct-07	0.749
EP002	14-Aug-07	2.87
EP002	23-May-07	2.18
EP002	13-Mar-07	1.81
EP002	19-Dec-06	2.52
EP002	27-Jun-06	0.302
EP002	08-Feb-06	5.62
EP002	05-Apr-05	2.81
EP002	19-Feb-04	1.6
EP002	03-Mar-03	1.67
EP002	10-Jun-02	2.67
EP002	15-Nov-01	0.566
EP002	27-Jan-00	2
EP002	25-Feb-99	1.2
EP002	04-Sep-97	0.4
EP002	19-Nov-96	0.65
EP002	15-Aug-95	0.7
EP002	09-Nov-94	1.68

NOTICE

BOIL WATER ADVISORY

Dear Water Customer:

On November 7, 2008, a Boil Water Advisory is being issued as required by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's Public Drinking Water Regulations. We are issuing a boil water advisory due to low pressure in the system due to a water line break.

It is recommended that all cooking and drinking water be brought to a complete boil for five (5) minutes before using. Please continue to boil all cooking and drinking water until we notify you that it is no longer necessary.

We appreciate your cooperation during this time and will update you as necessary until the drinking water problem has been solved. If you call (888) 928-3719, you will be able to receive updates through a recorded message. If you have any questions, please contact your water department at (317) 577-1390.

11-7-08
Date

Pkaline Griffin
Certified Operator
Paul 11-7-08

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NOTICE

CANCELLATION

of

BOIL WATER ADVISORY

WATER ONE
PWSID IN5210018

Dear Water Customer:

On November 7, 2008, a Boil Water Advisory that was issued for your area has been cancelled. The water line has been repaired. Routine sampling will continue and as with IDEM regulations as increased monitoring frequency will be followed in the next month. Sampling results indicate that is no longer necessary for you to boil water prior to consumption.

We appreciate your cooperation during this time. If you have any questions, please contact your water department at (317) 577-1390.

11-13-08
Date

Certified Operator